

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

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TERMS.

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The Voice of Lehigh!

We republish in to-day's *Observer*, the expression of public opinion in *Lehigh county*, on the question of the *near President*, by which it appears that *Andrew Jackson*, is the choice of that staunch Democratic county. The patriotism of the Democrats of Lehigh, in their devotion to the *Hero of Orleans*, is nothing more than expected, and reflects no little lustre on their disinterested love of country. We look to every Democratic county in the state for a similar expression of opinion in favour of Jackson.

AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

"Birds of a feather," &c. The proverb is somewhat stale. *Binn* and the *Franklin Gazette* have at last shaken hands. They have both come out, in true blue light, *Hartford Convention* style against *General Jackson*. *Binn* has also whipped round against *Shulze*, and now calls together a public meeting of his opponents. The *Franklin* have made a little pause upon this *divine tergiversation*. It has long been privately whispered that the leaders of these two factions had come to an understanding; and we may now soon expect to see them arraying their ranks under the banner of the enemies of *Mr. Shulze*. So much for men, whose principle is in proportion to their interest.

It is curious to observe the manner in which these apostates justify their denunciations of *General Jackson*. They proscrib him, vilify him, for fear his old enemies may have been converted into his friends; and, lest the Federalists should support the Democratic *Hero of Orleans*, they fall on him with scurrility, and "heap coals of fire on his head." because his name is not *J. C. Calhoun* or *W. H. Crawford*! Are not these hypocritical libellers of *Jackson*, the real traitors to their country?

We shall conclude these just but brief remarks in the words of the eloquent "Wyoming."

"Go on, gentlemen, in your pilgrimage for office—make your speeches, traverse the state—exhibit yourselves to the best advantage—debauch the public mind by practicing all the art and intrigue which a wily system of electioneering can suggest; and should you lay prostrate in your career, those republican principles and feelings of the county which every patriot should anxiously wish to be preserved, no matter! no matter! so you succeed in the elevation you so much desire, your recompense will be on the score of self be ample. Of one thing I am quite sure, that through such channels *Andrew Jackson* will never seek to reach the Presidential goal. He is quietly at home. None see him posting through the country. He has not even to be remembered for anything he has done; and yet his services and his claims are everywhere. He fought for the freedom—the independence of the country; and for the preservation of that liberty, for which his youthful hand contended, has he subsequently exposed himself to dangers, to sufferings, and to the contumely and reproach of some, who became his enemies only as they feared he might, at some time, obstruct their way to office."

The Perversions

Of the *Franklin Gazette*, respecting the meaning and tenor of the *Lehigh Revolution* in favour of *General Jackson*, are such as might be expected from so insinuated a source. We publish the whole proceedings of the *Lehigh Meeting* in our paper of to-day (which were excluded from our Saturday's paper by the great press of foreign news!) From these it will be seen, how far the *Gazette* has distorted the honest expression of patriotic opinion, by the staunch Democrats of *Lehigh*!

The editors of a federal paper, published, we are informed, some where in this city, and misnamed "the Aurora," expresses some doubt, as to the locality of the *Columbian Observer*. If the said editors will send to this office, and pay their year's subscription to the *Observer*, which became due on the 1st April, they will then ascertain whether the said *Observer* is published in Philadelphia, or "the Moon." We want no "moonshine," but our money. "We must have our bond."

We have received a *Carle Herald*, of May 1. This is a curious journal. We were highly diverted with the editorial article, under the signature "D." But it surpassed all our powers of comprehension! Such a jumble and farrago of incoherent raving we never before read! We would thank some of the gentlemen of *Carle* for a translation of this sublime production, which, so outrages all meaning, grammatical arrangement, and rational import. We hope devoutly, we may never fall into their hands to be "scratched with the scabbling of their nervous claws?" EVEN! "Oh! the steel-headed Vigoda! What pitiable ignorance and scurrility. Alas! poor 'Vigoda'! 'Even'! Such writing is a litan on common sense, and a disgrace to the Democratic party! It is beneath contempt! But what is best of all, the whole effusion is in defence of the Federalists, and in opposition to Mr. Shulze! The writer should have signed himself—*CRO-NON HO-TON-THOL-O-GOS*!

The *Albany Argus* will confer a benefit on the public by informing them for "what purposes" their paper was established. We understand a general perplexity exists in the minds of the readers of that paper, upon the subject, *charity* forbidding them to conclude what is a fair inference, that any man who boasts of the glorious privileges of an American, would be instrumental (as the *Argus* seems to be,) in bringing back the human understanding to the ignorance of the dark ages, and disseminating principles at war with every attribute of liberty and happiness.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

The following letter is a reply to enquiries put to Mr. David G. Seixas, touching his disposition to return to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in case of a change in the direction.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 25, 1823.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your note of yesterday, in be-

half of a number of the members of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, requesting to be informed whether, in case a change of Directors should be effected at the ensuing election, I would accept of my former station in it.

In declaring that I do not wish to relinquish my present situation as Principal of the Philadelphia Asylum for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, I hope you will believe that I gratefully appreciate the laudable motives of your inquiry. I would cheerfully consent to your interference that my humble exertions might be bestowed on the pupils of the Pennsylvania Institution; for some concern for their welfare must be cherished by me—through whose means many of them were rescued from ignorance, poverty, and misery. But, gentlemen, the obligation which I voluntarily assumed towards the Deaf and Dumb when I originated the Pennsylvania Institution, is not quite fulfilled. It was to benefit the Deaf and Dumb every where, by establishing an improved system for their education.

Under the circumstances of my unjustifiable dismissal from the Pennsylvania Institution—assailed with the charge of gross incompetency, by some of its directors, added to their extraordinary encomium on its present teachers, I am induced to prefer that their school shall yet continue to exist. The public will then have additional and complete means of judging by actual comparison of the pupils of the two schools, whether I have been the victim of calumny; and the unoffending Deaf and Dumb in the United States will permanently enjoy hereafter the advantages of a practical decision on the merits of the French and American systems of Deaf and Dumb instruction.

As my friends and the friends of the Deaf and Dumb, I solicit you to decline making any effort at the ensuing election with the view of reinstating me in the Pennsylvania Institution.

Respectfully, your obedient Servant,
DAVID G. SEIXAS.

FOREIGN.

From the *Observer*, received by the *Columbian Observer*.

LONDON, March 22, 1823.
In a late discussion in the Spanish Cortes, M. Canga Arguelles observed, that when Louis XVIII. was an exile in England, he wrote a letter to the Government of Spain, congratulating them on their successes and the establishment of the new Constitution, at the same time communicating to them an intention he had formed of going over to the Peninsula, with a view to place himself at the head of the French Emigrants. No sooner is this same Monarch restored to his Throne, than, forgetful of the substantial aid he himself derived from Spanish resistance to the power of Bonaparte, he pronounces anathemas against the very same institutions that a few years before had been the object of his eulogium, and prepares an army to wrest them from their possessors, who had earned them by sacrifices which, at the time, excited the astonishment and admiration of all Europe.

We received last night the Paris Papers of Wednesday, from which extracts will be found in another column.

The language held by the Ultra Peers, in their late sittings, according to the reports of their speeches published by themselves, is contemptuous in the extreme towards this country. For instance the Duke de Fitz James, in the sitting of the 16th, avows, that the war has for object to preserve the Alliance of Spain, to cement the work of Louis XIV., that it may be very well for an Englishman to object, with a Member of the English Opposition, to this alliance as a source of power to France, but this is not an argument for a Frenchman to use, and he tells us without ceremony, that if we should take it upon us to prevent the interference of France with the affairs of Spain, they would not have the weakness to humble themselves before us. But the passage in which these sentiments occur is well deserving of the attention of our readers.

"The alliance of the revolutionists of Spain with the revolutionists of France would increase their power dangerously for France. This justifies the war. It was not before such an alliance that the Pyrenees ought to give way. The war has for its object to preserve the alliance of Spain, to cement the work of Louis XIV., whose memory you at this day honour. An Opposition Member of the English Parliament has said in that Assembly, 'the alliance between France and Spain established by Louis XIV., is a source of power and prosperity for France, and this is my reason for opposing it.' Nothing could be better said for an Englishman, but I should be astonished to hear such a sentiment from the mouth of a Frenchman."

"No, England will not tarnish the glory she has acquired by her long contest against revolutionary doctrines. England will not falsify what she has done, what she has said, for thirty years. England cannot pretend to interdict to the other powers of Europe the exercise of a right she has herself acted on; and if she should pretend to do this, we should not have the weakness to submit to her. She will feel that to pretend to know better than our Government what is injurious to our interests and to our security, is an actual inter-

ference with the internal affairs of France. I will not speak here either of Genoa, of Sicily, of the Ionian Islands, nor of Austria, in whom England has recognised the right of going to Naples. I will turn away from the unfortunate Parga; but I will say to a noble peer, who, at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, thrust forward England to Waterloo (it is true that he was then a minister, but I suppose that he will not reproach me for quoting that part of his political career)—Have you so soon forgotten the principles which you caused to triumph in that assembly, when you pleaded the cause of legitimacy against usurpation—when you demanded Europe to interfere in the affairs of France? Might not the same objections be then made to you which you now make, and the rights of the people, and the independence of nations have been pleaded against you?—You would have answered, that France was not free to utter her wishes, that she was ruled over by the power of the bayonet, and that the great majority of French sighed for their legitimate King; you would have persisted in demanding 500,000 soldiers, for *Lycorgues* if you like this word better, to march to the assistance of the Charter and of Legitimacy against Bonaparte and the *Acte Additionnel*; and at present we only use the same language as you then held."

This comes of re-establishing the grand military Monarchies, and ensuring the triumph of Legitimacy over popular rights at the expense of the treasures of the people of England. They give us fairly to understand that our approbation or disapprobation is now alike immaterial to them; that we may attend to our own affairs, and they will attend to theirs, and that if we presume to cross them in their way we may chance to repent it. Perhaps it is good policy in the Ministerial I apers to rise in their zeal for the success of the French with every fresh affront our Government receives. When a blow cannot be resented, the best thing is to seem not to feel it. Besides the blow, may even the kick of an Ultra, is a high honour. We are mistaken if there are not many such kicks in reserve for us. The nation of shopkeepers will be told to keep its due distance, and to be grateful for the honour of having been allowed to toil for the benefit of the ancient and unpolluted Nobility of France.

M. de Chateaubriand examines some of the arguments urged against his appeal to the precedent set by England in 1793, and when addressed to a Ministry like ours, his arguments are by no means destitute of force:—"I proceed (he says) to the speech of the Noble Baron. He has spoken, like most of the speakers, of the right of intervention. It is a great difference between our situation in 1823, with regard to Spain, and the situation of England in 1793 with regard to France."

"My Friend, the Noble Duke, has already proved to you, *Messieurs*, the futility of this reasoning; but I mean to consider it under another point of view."

"Whether England declared, or only resisted war in 1793, what has that to do with the truths I have endeavoured to establish? Whether she published her Manifesto six months or six years after the commencement of hostilities, is of little consequence as to the conclusion which I mean to draw from this Manifesto. Have I sought a date merely in this Manifesto? Is it the mere fact of the war? Certainly not. I have sought there the principle of the right of intervention, clearly laid down, clearly expressed, and I have found it in every line; not only have I found it, but perused it with all its consequences, as imposing a change in the Constitution—protection promised to a part of the inhabitants of the country into which war is to be carried, and other facts which I have already quoted, and which it is needless to repeat."

"I will say even more; the example of a defensive war, far from weakening my reasoning, fortifies it. It may be supposed that a nation having the intention to commit hostilities lays down a principle to create itself a right. But when a nation is attacked, is it necessary to support itself by referring to a principle? When nations defend themselves, must theories be established to prove the right of defence? If in this political declarations are made—if, for example, the right of intervention is proclaimed in a manifesto, it is not then clear that this proclaimed right, not necessary to the support of a defensive war, is not an imaginary pretext to justify the attack; but the clear conviction, the well formed sentiment of the Government which defends the right without having any occasion to use it."

From the manner in which Lord LIVERPOOL spoke of the increase of the wealth of the nation in every war in which we have been engaged (with a maritime superiority) it would almost seem as if his Lordship regretted there was no suitable opening for us at present, Legitimacy being already too strong to need assistance, and the cause of the people being always bad, except when it is subservient to a very different cause. His language would lead any one to think that we had increased in wealth in consequence of war, and not in spite of war. The distinction, however, is very material. We believe that in spite of the extravagant expenditure in all the wars, the industry of the nation, and the inventions for abridging labour, really increased our wealth in a more than corresponding degree; but how much more wealthy and powerful we should have been without the extravagant expenditure as a deduction! His Lordship dwelt only on the convulsions of war and retroactions of peace, as if the expenditure were really disadvantageous to itself.

Latest from Com. Porter's Squadron—Lieut. Comm'dt. SAMUEL HENLEY arrived in town yesterday morning from Havana, whence he took passage in the brig *New Packet*, Chace,

bound to New York, but falling in with the sloop *Fair American* off the Capes on Monday last, bound here, left the N. P. and came up in her. Lieut. H. left Havana on the 16th and Thompson's Island on the 12th inst. At the latter place were the sloop of war *Peacock* and the schooners *Ferret* and *Terrier*; also the schooner *Pilot*, captured from the pirates. The *Peacock* was laid up and her crew employed in the barges and in the squadron generally. The *Ferret* and *Terrier* were careening.—The *Decoy* store ship was also at the Island, in charge of Sailingmaster RODGERS—Lieutenants McKENNEY and McINTOSH were out with the barges *Gnat* and *Sand-Fly*, and the crew principally distributed among the other vessels of the squadron. Commodore PORTER was at the Island on the 12th, but would leave there the next day in the steam galliot *Sea Gull*, for the coast of Cuba, *Baya Honda* in co. with the schr. *Trafalgar* (formerly the *Mary-transport*)—The following was the disposition of the other vessels of the squadron at the time Lt. Henley left Havana: The *Jackall* and *Fox* with two of the barges, under the command of Capt. CASSIN, of the *Peacock*, were cruising to the eastward of Matanzas. The *Wild Cat* and *Beagle* were engaged in conveying from Matanzas to the Double-headed Shot Keys. The *Greyhound* and *Weazel* were giving convoy every Saturday from Havana, and every Sunday from Matanzas. The *Greyhound* is now commanded by Lieut. Kearney, Lieut. Porter having permission to return to the U. States. The brig *New Packet*, in which Lieut. Henley left Havana, was one of a convoy of about 20 sail, which came out under the protection of the *Greyhound*. The schr. *Rambler*, for Bristol, (R. I.) one of the same convoy, was spoke on Monday last off the Capes of Virginia by the N. P.

Lieut. Henley states that the coast of Cuba is now so completely lined with American and British cruisers, that there is little or nothing to apprehend from the pirates. The facility of communication with all parts of the coast, was such as to enable Com. Porter to receive intelligence daily of the operations of the different vessels under his command. The settlement at Thompson's Island was named on the 8th inst. "Alenton," in honour of the lamented WILLIAM H. ALLEN. The ceremony of denomination was solemn and interesting.

The officers of the squadron were all in good health, and there had been very little sickness among the crews.—The squadron had made no prizes; but their ill success in that respect has been more than counterbalanced by the vast amount of property they have captured from the pirates.—The patriots by their vigilance and activity.—The particulars of the recapture of the *Pilot*, as previously reported, are correct. The barges by which she was recaptured were commanded by Lieut. Stribbling. *Norfolk Herald*.

Lehigh County Democratic Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic Republicans held pursuant to public notice at the house of Henry Guth, innkeeper, in South Whitehall township, Lehigh county, on Saturday the 26th April, 1823.

Andrew Shifferstine, was appointed chairman, and Henry Guth (farmer) and Conrad Knerr, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been duly stated, on motion, Andrew Eisenhart, Joseph Guth, Daniel O'Daniel and Geo. Hanke, Esq. were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meetings, who accordingly withdrew, and after some time reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.

Whereas in several sections of this state, as well as in some other states of the Union, meetings have been held and measures taken, preparatory to the recommending of some suitable candidate for the Presidential chair, upon the expiration of the term for which our worthy James Monroe has been elected. And whereas this subject has been brought into agitation at this time, in our county, by a set of men always inimical to the principles of true republicanism, and whose conduct on this occasion has for its object to divide and distract the Democratic party; wherefore it was deemed expedient to call this meeting in order to ascertain the opinion of the Democratic republicans of Lehigh county on this subject, and to announce such opinion publicly to the world. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is quite too early at present, to agitate the public mind with the question of a candidate for the Presidency, and that we think, that, respecting our next Governor, claims, and ought to command our first and earliest attention.

Resolved, That we have at all times been the true friends of Gen. Andrew Jackson, and have on many occasions defended and supported him against the base and calumnious attacks of the "Peace party" and their friends, who now affect to admire and applaud him.

Resolved, That should Gen. Andrew Jackson be fairly put in nomination by the Democratic Republicans of the United States, as the successor of James Monroe, we will yield him our hearty support, and use all honourable means to ensure his election, unless (which we cannot suppose for one moment) he should forfeit our confidence by yielding himself the tool of his recently bitter enemies, the "Hartford Convention men," "Blue lights," admirers of Stamp Acts, and the friends and apologists of British arrogance, outrage and injustice.

Resolved, That whereas the Democratic Convention at Harrisburg have duly and fairly nominated John Andrew Shulze as the candidate to be supported by the Democratic party in this commonwealth, for the office of Go-

vernor, at the next election, we therefore hereby declare, that we will use all honourable means in support of his election, and that for the following reasons, viz.

1st. Because he was nominated by a Convention consisting of one hundred and thirty one members specially delegated for that purpose by the people, in an honourable, just and upright manner, free from intrigue and foul management.

2d. Because we feel convinced that he is a man of worth, talents and unimpeachable moral and political integrity, and that his nomination meets the approbation of the Democratic Republicans throughout the state.

3rd. Because his opponents are those who have ever been the active enemies of equal rights and Democratic principles, and the firm advocates of such principles and practices as are set forth in the proceedings of the Hartford Convention.

4th. Because we know him to be, and always to have been a genuine Democratic Republican and the political pupil of Simon Snyder, whose bosom friend he was and remained until the death of that illustrious statesman—we have therefore full confidence that he will do honour to the station, and that through his election, the public interest will be promoted.

5th. Because he is the true and only candidate of the Democratic party, and that his opponent, let him pass under what denomination he may, will at heart be a federal man, and if elected, will endeavour to disseminate federal principles and promote federal measures.

Resolved, That we behold with contempt, the tergiversation of the present office holders, in being three years since, the unceasing declaimers in favour of rotation in office, and now straining every nerve to have themselves continued in their official situations.

Resolved, That we will, by all honourable means oppose a re-election of Joseph Hiester or any man of his principles—they having themselves repeatedly declared that they did not desire to be in office longer than three years, and more especially, because we believe, that even the present three years rule of Federalism has sufficiently impoverished our treasury and disgraced our state.

Resolved, That we consider the a tempt of our opponents to mingle religion with politics as impious, wicked, unchristianlike and dangerous to liberty.

Resolved, That James Hall, Charles L. Hutter, John Wilson, Joseph Wilt, Lawrence Stabler, Jacob Shaffer, Frederic Heyneman, Jacob Wannemacher, Andrew Shifferstine, Conrad German, George Shiner, Joseph Guth and Anthony Musick, be a committee to draft an address to the Democratic Republicans of this county respecting the ensuing election.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to their Democratic brethren of this county, the holding of township meetings, in order to ascertain the true sentiments of the people in the different townships as regards the course to be pursued at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries and published in the Independent Republican, Northampton Correspondent, Easton Centinel, Reading Eagle, and such other Democratic papers as may deem it proper to insert them.

ANDREW SHIFFERSTINE, Chm'n,
Conrad Knerr, } Secretaries.
Henry Guth, }

The American Lyre.—We have this morning received from Boston two copies of proposals, for publishing by subscription a collection of fugitive Poems, moral, sentimental and satirical, by BELLECK OSBORN. The volume will be neatly printed in a duodecimo form of 200 pages, on handsome paper, with type entirely new, and well bound in boards, at one dollar a copy. It is scarcely necessary to say a single word in aid of subscription to such a work. Mr. Osborn's poetry is universally known throughout this country, and the admiration and popularity of his fugitive pieces have been co-extensive with their circulation. He is the Campbell of the United States. His productions are not numerous, but all breathe the inspiration of genius, and are finished with the most delicate taste. Perhaps there has never been a poet in this country, whose writings will better sustain a rigid examination and criticism than those of Mr. Osborn. The volume will be collected, revised, and published by himself; and an intimation is given that the proceeds of the subscription will not be unacceptable to a bard, whose life has been chequered with many of those reverses of fortune, to which genius is peculiarly liable. We hope the subscription papers will be promptly filled, and that another volume will soon be added to our literature, which we shall not be ashamed to send abroad as a specimen of American poetry.—*N. Y. Statesman*.

The first Salmon brought into the Boston Market, from the Kennebeck River, weighed 21 pounds, and was sold to a Restaurateur for \$40, on Friday last.

Married

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Bedell, Mr. Alexander Symington, to Esther L. daughter of the late Michael Roberts—all of this city.

At Lancaster, Pa. by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, Dr. Abraham Carpenter, to Miss Eliza Ross, daughter of George Ross, Esq. all of that city.

Died

On Friday morning, after a short but severe illness, Miss Sarah, daughter of the late Abraham Wagoner. At Harrisburg, Dr. Samuel C. Weisling, at an advanced age.

On the 14th ult. at his residence in Burke county, Georgia, Mr. P. M. Turre, aged ninety-nine years and two months.



Columbian Observer.

TUESDAY, MAY 6, 1823.

* We refer our readers to our outer form, for Literary and Selected articles.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

Peale's Court of Death, is a beautiful, rich, and splendid painting. The design is evidently the conception of a sublime imagination. We would not do such injustice to this painting, as to extol it in technical phraseology. We could gaze on it forever. It shows the stupendous extent of Human Genius. Take it altogether nothing can surpass it. We have not the cold and elmy feelings that could pause to detect minor blemishes amidst so vast a display of excellence. The *Figure of Beauty* is a picture in itself. It rises from the canvass, and you imagine you could embrace it, but for the tremendous massive image of Death, that strikes an icy horror through your heart, the moment your feelings are wrought up to voluptuous ecstasy, by the bewitching and seductive charms of beauty. The figure of Death, is a novel idea. It is a bold attempt to personify the enemy of Life, by investing him with the attributes and form of Life. This is all that offends us in the picture. But we cannot say it is wrong. We are the slaves of prejudice and childish impressions. The idea which the figure associates of Egypt, as the original seat of pestilence and mortality, is at first too remote. But it may succeed, on account of the *Dead Body*, which forms the focal point of this terrific Monarch. This is a good, because a palpable conjunction of effect with cause. The grim tyrant, cannot for this reason be mistaken. There are a thousand beauties lavished with the prodigal hand of a Master, upon this extraordinary painting. We feel all that we say, and we express it, because we desire to do homage to Native American Genius. The name of Peale has long been interwoven with the history of the *Fine Arts*, and of *Natural Science*, in this country. This painting has engraved it on a tablet of immortality.

We will not say, every man should see this picture, for that is the common cant of hackneyed puffery; but we do aver that that man, or that woman, who does not see it, will fail to enjoy a sublime and rapturous thrill of mingled delight, admiration, and awe! They will be deficient in one of the noblest ideas, which Mortal Genius, and Immortal thoughts can excite, by contemplating all we hope to enjoy, and all we fear to come to!

The true Policy of the Presidential Question. No. I.

"Mechanical or habitual applause cannot preserve the policy of the United States. It can only be saved by thoroughly understanding wherein its excellency consists. If it does not consist of a common interest, let any other eulogist point out its distinctness from the policy under which men have hitherto groined."

TAYLOR'S INQUIRY.

In the present stage of the Presidential question, it has become a matter of importance to the Democratic population of this great republic, to inquire into, and ascertain the true policy upon which this subject should be determined. Chaos cannot, at least it ought not, and should not, reign for ever upon so interesting an event. A time must come when personal predilections for particular candidates must yield to general principles of public utility and national honour. In the election of a president, the *American people* are contending for their happiness and liberty; and whatever may be the asperity of party feelings, generated by a radical discrepancy of principles, or the sharp-sightedness of selfish calculations, looking up to favorite individuals, we must all at last agree, in moments of reason, when passion is hushed, and the judgment unclouded, that certain controlling principles are equally dear to us, and indispensable in their operation, to secure the prosperity of the country.

We shall endeavour, in a few brief essays, to make such an inquiry into the true policy which should govern our Democratic population in the election of a president of the United States.

The happiness of the whole is the plain and sole object of government. This is accomplished by preserving in their purity the original elements of government, or the first principles of liberty, that have served as the foundation of our present Federal structure; and by cherishing the natural wealth, developing our internal resources, and promoting the industry of the nation. The true policy, therefore of electing a president must rest in relation to

1. To the faithful representation of the whole people, or every section of the United States.
2. To the development of our natural resources.
3. To the promotion of industry, so as to secure our independence and prosperity.
4. To the adoption and application of Democratic principles of Liberty, consonant to popular and free government.

Under these heads, we think, may be included the true policy of electing a President of the United States, by the people.

To attain the first named object, it is absolutely demanded, that we should not fall into the practice of taking all our Presidents from one state, or one popular section of the union; or if such a practice has obtained, that we should speedily reform it. The number of Presidents which we have consented to take from Virginia, has had a baneful influence over the true policy of this republic: moulding the

true interests of the whole union by the standard of one state, or a particular section of the country. The evidence of this melancholy perversion of the true policy of our government, is too indelibly impressed upon our citizens, and too palpably exhibited in the present depressed condition of our manufactures, commerce, and agriculture, either to require proof, or to admit of controversy. The system of our Virginia Presidents has been radically adverse to the interests of the whole union. A local rule of action, which, confined to that single state, might have proved salutary and beneficial, has been blindly, or we should rather say, selfishly extended to the diversified and multifarious concerns of the whole union. Principles of *clanish* preference and aggrandizement, have been acted on, favourable to the views and ambition of a particular dynasty, or set of aspiring politicians; instead of those general, liberal, and enlarged maxims of policy, which patriotism dictates for the benefit of all. It is quite natural to expect, that power long continued in the same hands will tend to abuse. A President from Virginia would first act on the policy of that state, from partiality or habit; he would prefer his own countrymen from feelings of brotherhood and kindness; but he would afterwards continue the same conduct from different motives, and for higher ends, than the mere discharge of official duty. Ambition soon prompts them to this course, to secure the lease or the bequest of their power. Authority and greatness are the creators of greatness. If all our Presidents come from Virginia, Virginia will be the ascendant state. She is the favourite, and, of course, is made disproportionately great and powerful. Her statesmen compose the cabinet—fill the list of foreign ambassadors—and are placed in prominent situations on the floor of congress. It is not denied but they have competent talents, but we never will concede that they possess abilities superior to those of the West and North. This preference gives the tone to popular opinion, and the influence of one Virginia administration prepares the way for another; for the weight of government power is stupendous, and operates through the feelings and passions, without appealing to, or being corrected by the judgment. A part of this system, necessarily consists in the adaptation of public measures to the interests of one state. The obstinate refusal of the whole line of Virginia Presidents, to afford encouragement to manufactures, and internal improvement, at once detect the selfish and local feelings from which such opposition springs. Virginia is a slave state; her population is, of course, not adapted to manufacturing, and her local facilities render almost entirely superfluous the hand of art, in improving the means of internal communication. Manufactures form no part of her policy and views. Her products mainly depend on a foreign market. Thus situated, she has no stimulus to give her an impulse to pursue a wise policy, in respect to our attaining an absolute independence, and placing ourselves beyond the mercy of a foreign creditor—a wretched dilemma to which we are now every day liable, and which places the honour and safety of the nation at the nod of the British ministry, and the Bank of England! But we will not anticipate this subject. Recurring then to the disposition of a Virginia administration. Every government as it falls into a certain track of policy, persists in it from habit, timidity, or want of talents in its officers to strike out into a new and better path. We have so long derived a revenue from a duty on imports, that our Virginia statesmen, seem wholly ignorant, or mortally afraid of attempting any other. We are not the advocates of taxation, nor do we espouse the non-importation of foreign manufactures, or that one part of the community shall be taxed for the exclusive benefit of the other. But in regard to our true policy, we insist, that too little care is bestowed on the restriction of importations, by a modified tariff, with a view to a national economy of wealth. We do not mean to argue this question here; but merely to make an allegation which cannot be rebutted—that a Virginia president will always keep us in the trammels of a Virginia policy, which we assume as a self evident fact, to be diametrically repugnant to the true policy of this entire nation. We do not say that the people either want or would submit to another Virginia president—on the contrary, we are sure they do not want one, and would not submit to one; but it was necessary to show, that consistently with our true policy we ought not to take one from that state.

The federal republic is composed of a variety of interests. That is our true policy which promotes, fosters, and advances, the great mass of those interests, on a general principle, throwing out of view all minor and detached parts. Let us inquire, then, what policy is best adapted to the predominant interest of the country. To begin with the eastern states.—Vermont has no slaves; New Hampshire none; Maine none; Massachusetts none; Connecticut none; N. York none; N. Jersey some, but not enough to give a contrary character to her policy; besides that she is a state without commerce, and more inclined to a policy the opposite to that of Virginia. We now come to Pennsylvania, which is decidedly

of the same habit and character as those just enumerated. Delaware is the same, Ohio and Kentucky must likewise be ranged under the same class. Here then, we behold eleven of the most powerful states of the union; of the most dense population, and containing at least three-fourths of our inhabitants; all tending towards a policy whose basis is that of domestic industry, because their essential interests would be most advanced by it. Now on every maxim of free and democratic government, without being guilty of invidious local distinctions, or sacrificing one section of country to another, it is self-evident that such a policy should prevail: for as constituting the majority of the voters of the nation, they have the right and the power to adopt such a policy, without infringing the rights of the minor party. But we contend, that this true policy is not in fact, but only in prejudice and opinion, inimical, or opposite to the real interests of the southern section of the states. Here, however, we will pause to anticipate an objection, which the advocates of the money draining system and Virginia policy will be prompt to make—that if the States before named, have the right and the power, and the conviction of its being the wisest policy, they have given no evidence of such power, and no expression of that conviction, as is shown by the prevalence of an opposite policy, and the eternal ascendancy of the measures and men of Virginia! This brings us to the very point on which the argument turns—the focus to which public attention should be directed with exclusive intensity; for the objection presents us with a fact revolting to every feeling and principle of liberty—that owing to intrigue, and the erection of an artificial and aristocratic system of electing our Presidents, by the force of Cabinet influence, and the mutual selfishness of the "Leading men of the Country," the Majority in number, in wealth, in industry, and in intellect, have been brought to bow the neck to the Minority, and to sacrifice all their interests and rights, to the chimera of harmony, and the avoidance of sectional asperities. We say the chimera of harmony, because what power has the minority to disturb it? By what right can a Minority call on their superiors to pacify them? This is contrary to common sense, and revolting to the instincts of Human Nature. But the cause of this extraordinary anomaly is entirely to be traced to the artificial system of electing our Presidents—the system of CABINET INFLUENCE and succession; the principle of which is simply this—that having a first President from Virginia, his appointments determine that all his successors must be from the same State. It is admitted on all sides, that Virginia has a certain policy, and certain prejudices, for we never will allow that her real interests dictate that policy so much as timidity, and the force of precedent and example. It is admitted too on all sides, that the Majority are contending for a new policy grounded on principles, facts and data, derived from experience in all other countries—which has made all other countries wealthy and powerful—and the want of which has made us impoverished and feeble. Here, even infantile sagacity would put the question—"How can that be detrimental to us which benefits all other nations?" Simple as this question is, it has puzzled Virginia and her "Leading Men" to answer it, and in the true spirit of stubborn error, she has made the sophistical reply—"that it is unjust to tax on portion of the people, for the exclusive benefit of another," as if all the relations of national economy, and national industry, that affect us, did not in the same stage of civil improvement, equally obtain among other countries! We shall, however, examine more at large, in a subsequent paper, this extraordinary paradox, which appears to have been begotten by selfishness upon sophistry.

The obvious remedy for this gross perversion of the true policy of the Nation, is only to be found, in changing the system of electing our Presidents;—and by the people taking that power into their own hands which rightfully belongs to them, but which has been usurped, and wrested from them, by the Aristocratic influence of Cabinet management and succession, for it is obvious that in a Virginia Cabinet there can be no faithful representatives of the whole People. To do this, we must look for a President the most remote from the theatre of Cabinet intrigue. The People must choose him and elect him, independent of Congress, and the shameless bargains of Caucus Mongers, who are always sure to come into the vortex of the selfish policy of Virginia, and for their own advancement, to perpetuate the National poverty and degradation. Hence our next President should be a man, who has never been in the Cabinet; who is not a Virginian; who has never been an Ambassador to the Courts of Kings, who has never "rubbed against Royalty," so as to scrape off the filth of corruption and pomp, that is the bane of all Liberty, and all Republican simplicity. He should not seek the office—he should be above all intrigue. A man of pure worth and untainted patriotism; an American Statesman, not the imitator of a Foreign Minister, nor the devotee of a Monarchical Government: Should he be a Revolutionary Soldier, so much the better; we shall then be sure that he loves Liberty,

that he hates a Tyrant, and that he has the courage to shed his blood, to preserve his birthright. Should he be a tried Statesman, as well as a Soldier of the Revolution, still it is so much the better. We shall then be sure that we shall be governed with wisdom, as well as defended with valour; and that we are under the paternal care of a Patriot, who will sacrifice his ease and his life to the PUBLIC GOOD.

FEDERAL MORALITY.

It is quite directing to see all the *lary papers* busily engaged in advertising "DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS," as they term them, but which, upon examination, prove to be Federal calls, disguised beneath a gauze veil, which the slightest gaze can penetrate. This "weak invention of the enemy," is really too little; and we marvel how the Federal marshals, who are in general so rigid, can reconcile it to their conscience, thus to violate truth, and set an example of deception, which threatens to prostrate all the wholesome restraints of virtuous principles and sincerity. For it is obvious, that as they call these meetings from a deep hatred and implacable opposition to Democrats, they cannot be themselves, what they wish to extinguish in others. Such is the dilemma, to which the Federalists are reduced. They must either break through all the moral principles which cement and knit society together in the social bonds of good faith and mutual confidence—or remain silent, and chew the bitter cud of defeat and vexation, in passive and corrosive discontent. They have chosen the first and they will not go unwarded.

The meeting, in Bucks county, of what is now deceptively termed "Federalists," alias *Federalists*, have placed Cyrus Cadwalader, one of the Hartford convention, gentry on one of their committees. Thus the *cloven foot* will always show itself. Mr. Ramsey, a Democrat, who was forcibly, and without his knowledge and consent, placed on one of the committees, by the said meeting, has publicly declared the hour of being associated with the blue-lighters, and has expressed his resolution to support the election of Mr. SHELLEY, the man of the people—and the candidate of the Democratic party nominated by the Convention of Delegates at Harrisburg.

It has been remarked by the public, that the silence of the Federal Press against Duelling, on a late occasion, was owing entirely to Federal influence; and that the morality of that party was determined by political prejudices, and does not exist, independent of party feelings. Under these circumstances, we have resolved to discharge our duty, on so important a subject, either by advising the Legislature to repeal the law against Duelling, or by bringing the LAW OFFICERS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE, TO ACCOUNT FOR THEIR DISLIGENCY. Either the law should be abolished, or the officers punished. We shall look to this; for we have no notion that the Democrats only shall be punished for Duelling, and the Federalists rewarded, or allowed to go on with impunity.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Daily Advertiser, May 5.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

By the General Hand, Captain Gatchell, 35 days from Rochelle, we have a file of Paris papers to the 24th of March, two days later than we received by the last steamer. They state that a manifest was about to be published which will contain a Declaration of War; and that all couriers between the two kingdoms are likely to be prevented from travelling, as the French have forbidden such as are not employed by the government, and the Spaniards are said to have refused all without exception.

They write from Frankfort that the senate have forbidden all publications by the Philhellenic Societies in favour of the Greeks.

Some disturbances have taken place in the University of Hesse Darmstadt, and many duels have been fought between the students and officers of the garrison. The authorities have been obliged to dismiss some of the former and to put others under arrest.

The commercial relations between Spain and the Austrian States have not as yet been interrupted; and it is said that commercial correspondence will continue as usual notwithstanding the cessation of diplomatic connection.—Even in case of a war, it is believed that Spanish vessels will be allowed to trade in Austrian and Neapolitan ports, except for munitions of war.

Frontiers of Spain, March 19.

We are on the point of seeing all communication with our neighbours cut off; the commanders of the Spanish constitutional troops having declared that they will furnish no more escorts to the couriers, because they think it will be more injurious to the French commerce than to the Spanish.

Bessieres, with the 900 or 1000 men that remained with him after the losses he sustained on his retreat, was attacked on the right bank of the Doro, near Logrone, and so completely routed that he has not since been found. The constitutional cavalry, to the number of 400, after a wearisome slaughter, took 500 prisoners, who were taken to Saragossa on the 4th.—3000 troops were expected there from Valencia. Gen. Ballasteros had reached Tudela, on his way to his post in Aragon.

The factious bands of Navarre, to the number of 1000 men, forming three battalions have entered France by the mountains about St. Jean Pied de Port, on the 11th, 12th and 14th. They came to get arms and equipments, and to undergo a new organization. Charles O'Donnell has gone to that place to supply them. It was proposed to quarter the soldiers in private houses, but the inhabitants have refused their consent, which enraged the soldiers so much that they attempted to beat their general. We have not yet learnt whether any harm was done.

The Portuguese army is in full march for the frontiers, which they will pass at the same time the French army cross the Pyrenees. Troops are continually arriving. Two battalions of the royal guards reached Bayonne, day before yesterday, under the command of Count d'Ambrugeac.—A military post is established at the palace of the Archbishop, where the Duke of Angoulême will stop.

PARIS, March 25.

It is stated that a large number of inferior officers in the National Guard intend to resign.

The Minister of Finance is said to have intended to negotiate the loan at 82 to 84 francs, and that considerable efforts have been made for this purpose, but the attempt has not availed against the public opinion, which shrinks from the consequences of a war.

Commerce is very dull. A certain manufactory which, two months ago, employed 200 workmen, has dismissed 150, and yet the war has not yet begun!

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 28th, nothing of importance was done.—The budget was discussed, but the left side was almost entirely empty.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Dates to the 26th of February gives some new light upon the negotiation between Lord Strangford and the Porte.

It seems that Minister declared to the Reis Effendi in his first conference, that the Emperor Alexander desired the maintenance of peace, and that the other allies had the same views, on the condition however that the Sublime Porte should hereafter distinguish between the innocent and the guilty.

The navigation of the canal is soon to be made free; and the commercial relations between the Porte and Russia are to be restored.

The Emperor Alexander was about to send a diplomatic agent to Constantinople, and he expected a similar measure from the Porte, as well as the reinstallation of the hospodars, and the restoration of the ancient order of things.

It is said that the noble lord has exerted himself to the utmost to engage the Reis Effendi to give to Russia all the satisfaction demanded; as the Porte has modified her pretensions in an important degree with regard to Sardinia, the European ministers residing in Constantinople entertain hopes of a favourable result to these negotiations, and wait with impatience the reply of the Porte.

SWEEDEN.—The King has lately abolished the punishment of death for high treason. Vienna, March 12. The news of the maintenance of an absolute neutrality on the part of Austria has raised the public funds in our Exchange.

From the New York Gazette, May 5.

Important from Mexico.

By the Steam ship Robert Fulton, arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 10th ult.

A passenger in this vessel informs, that only 700 troops remained faithful to the late Emperor Iturbide, who had not only abdicated on the 15th March, but contrary to the advice of his officers, had thrown himself on the mercy and generosity of Congress. He was taken into custody, but remained at his seat near Mexico, under charge of General Bravo. Iturbide requested permission to retire to a foreign country, granting him 10 or 15 days to arrange his domestic affairs, and that the Congress would assume the payment of his debts to a few friends. He was despised for his cowardly conduct, and the Mexicans style him Colonel Santos.

Vera Cruz Diary, April 8.—The following official decrees have been received by an extraordinary Courier, announcing to the inhabitants of Vera Cruz, that their wishes in common with those of all the towns have been granted, by the triumph of the liberating army. The Mexican nation is now regenerated in the extension and plenitude of their sovereign right, freely represented by a constituent Congress. The days of prosperity, of liberty, and concord begin to succeed the calamitous times of usurpation and despotism. Honour and praise to the valiant soldiers of the country—immortal glory to her worthy Captains—veneration, love, and gratitude to the Fathers of the country!

Decree, No. 1.—The Sovereign Constituent Mexican Congress in their session of the 29th ult. has thought proper to expedite the present decree.

"1.—It is declared that Congress having assembled to the number of 103 Deputies, consisting of a majority, is in full and absolute liberty to deliberate, and consequently in a situation to continue its sessions.

"2.—The Executive power of Mexico has ceased from the 19th of last May to the present date.

"3.—That both the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Supreme Executive power to be named, in order that they may be communicated to whom it may concern.

"We therefore, &c.

Mexico, April 2, 1823.

Decree, No. 2.—The Supreme Executive power provisionally named by the Sovereign Constituent Mexican Congress, to all whom these presents may come, greeting; know ye that the said Congress has decreed as follows:

The Sovereign Constituent Mexican Congress in session of the 30th ult. has decreed as follows:

"1.—The Executive government shall be exercised provisionally by a body, to be denominated the *Supreme Executive Power*.

"2.—It shall be composed of three members, each of whom shall act alternately for one month as President, and in the order of their nomination.

"3.—The Supreme Executive Power shall have the title of *Highness*, and its members that of *Excellency* only in official communications.

"4.—This body shall not be chosen from among the members of Congress.

"5.—This body shall be governed by the last regulation presented by the regency to Congress for their approbation, except as respects the office of the commander in chief, and until another be formed, in conformity to the circumstance of the present period."

Mexico March 30, 1823.

Signed by the President and Deputy Secretary.

We therefore order, &c.

Mexico, April 2, 1823.

Signed by the President, Pedro Celestino Negrete, and three Members.

Decree No. 3.—The Sovereign Constituent Congress, in this day's session, has thought proper to name the following individuals for the Executive Power—Don Nicolas Bravo, Don Guadalupe Victoria, and Don Pedro Celestino Negrete.

This nomination shall be immediately communicated to the persons named, that they

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may repair to the Hall of Congress to take the corresponding oath.

Signed and dated as above.

The Vera Cruz Diary of the first of April, (not so late as the above), states that Irwin had attempted to make his escape for Tacubaya, when thousands of beggars (leprosy) cut the harness, prevented his escape, and obliged him and his family to return to his house, which was surrounded all night to prevent another attempt, and remained until 11 next day, constantly shouting for the Emperor, and death to the congress. The Congress immediately assembled, and holding the Minister of the Interior responsible for the public tranquility, (Valle) debated the propriety of deposing him, and Gen. Andrade for not checking these raggamuffins. No decision is mentioned. Count Penasco, Marquis of Salviaterra, Colonel Barrera, and others of this class, are spoken of as the principal supporters of Irwin.

Very late from New Orleans.—The editors of the Gazette have received per the Phoebe Ann, papers to the 22d ult.—For two days previous to this date, the Mississippi opposite New Orleans had rather fallen; but above, serious apprehensions were entertained as to the plantations on the coast. It is stated that the river was never known so high as at present below the mouth of the Ohio. Capt. Noble, of the steam boat Parago, from Cincinnati, stated, that he saw no land but the bluffs for 600 miles below the mouth of the Ohio, while country being overflowed and the water rising.

A good business, considering the bad weather, had been done at New Orleans in cotton, 5000 bales having been sold for week ending the 21st ult. Not much prime cotton had been in market. The quantity was estimated at 17,000 bales, in hand and on ship board, or in warehouses waiting for lower freights. The fine cotton would be that of last years crop; and the whole crop will not be equal to that of last year. But little of the crop of Tobacco had come to market, and not much doing in it. Flour was in fair request at 5 to 5.50. Prime Cotton, 14 to 15. Alabama and Tennessee, 7 to 9.—Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, 1 1/2 to 1 5/8; France, 3 cents; to Northern Ports, 12. Tobacco, to New York, 9 to 11 dollars.

The constitutional assembly, the proprietors and merchants, the regular and militia troops, and other inhabitants of the island of Cuba, have all addressed the national congress at Madrid, expressing the strongest indignation at the political views of the holy kings on Spain, and pledged themselves to defend to the utmost of their power, and to their last breath, the sentiments of their European brethren, in which they cordially concur. The maintenance of these sentiments, they say, forms a new bond of union between the two hemispheres. The addresses both to the cortes and the constitutional king are too long for insertion—but they all manifest the same heroic resolutions.—*Norfolk Beacon*.

Letters from Brazil mention that it is the intention of the government of Brazil, to appoint a consul general to reside in the United States; and we learn with pleasure, that the person who is expected to fill this appointment, is distinguished alike as an early, patriotic, and active friend to the independence of Brazil, and as a gentleman of integrity and intelligence, such as may well recommend him to the consideration of his country.—*Boston Patriot*.

Mr. Charles King, son of the hon. Rufus King, of the United States senate, has assumed the editorial management of the New York American, which will continue, of course, in conjunction with nearly all the Federal papers in the union, to support the pretensions of John Q. Adams to the presidency, and oppose a congressional nomination.—*Am. Sentinel*.

Cesar A. Rodney, Esq. our minister to the government of Buenos Ayres, arrived here yesterday, in the steam boat Norfolk, from Baltimore, to embark for his official destination.—*Norfolk Herald*.

Did
Yesterday morning, May 5th, after a long and severe illness, GEORGE YOUNG, aged 55 years.
At Reading, Penn. on Wednesday evening the 30th of April, in the 30th year of his age, CHARLES RICHARDS, Esq. Deputy Attorney General for the County of Berks.
At Lewistown, Mifflin County, Penn. on the 28th of April, ALEXANDER A. ANDERSON, Esq. aged 37.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Abstract of Sales which are to take place to-day, and to-morrow.
Canton Silks, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, at No. 29, North Front street.
Copper Stock, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock at No. 26, South Water street.
Sugars, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, in Room above Walnut street.
Sugars, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, at the store of Messrs C. F. & Co. Morgan, No. 41, Dock st.
Dry Goods, on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, at No. 34, South Front street.
Books, this evening, at No. 108, Chesnut street.
Hardware, this evening, at No. 32, South Front st.
Books, this evening, at No. 32, South Front street.

ALMANAC.					Moon's Phases.	
1823.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.	First Light.	Full Moon.
5 Monday	5 4	6 56	10 0	4	10 11 12m	10 11 12m
6 Tuesday	5 3	6 57	10 44	4	10 11 12m	10 11 12m
7 Wednesday	5 2	6 58	11 30	4	10 11 12m	10 11 12m
8 Thursday	5 1	6 59	0 7	4	10 11 12m	10 11 12m
9 Friday	5 0	7 0	0 45	4	10 11 12m	10 11 12m
10 Saturday	5 59	7 1	1 45	4	10 11 12m	10 11 12m
11 Sunday	5 58	7 2	2 46	4	10 11 12m	10 11 12m

Port of Philadelphia.

ARRIVED.
Ship Emma Matilda, Ansaldo, 60 days from Messina, with mize, to H. Pratt.
Brig President, Wooten, 18 days from Port-au-Prince, with coffee and fruit to Wm. Lynch. Left, schr. Ceres, Allen, from Baltimore, dis; Curlew, Strinman, from N. York, do; Ontario, from Boston, to sail in 7 days. Passengers, Mr. Pillard, E. Birkhead and family, Miss Morrison, Messrs. Graves and Jacano.
Schr. Good Friends, Wheeler, 18 days from Port-au-Prince, with coffee, to D. Correy. Brig John, London, sailed for N. York, same day; sloop David, to sail in 8 days; brig Belvedere, sailed the day before, for N. O. 1823.

Schr. Richmond, Francis, 2 days from N. York with mize, to Charles King.

CLEARED.
Schr. Wallace, Harvey, Wilmington, N. C. captain. MEMORANDA.

Schr. Telegraph, Sumers, has cleared at Boston for Philad.
Schr. Unity, Hoffman, and Eliza, Stevenson, cleared at N. Orleans on the 13th ult. for Philad.
Schr. Emeline, Chew, hence at N. Orleans April 15. Brig Morgiana, Shankland, of Philad., at N. Orleans, from Port-au-Prince.
Schr. Five Sisters, Radcliffe, of Philad., at the quarantine ground, below N. Orleans, April 15, from Havana.
Brig Caroline, Mullin, of Philad., at quarantine ground below N. Orleans, from Cape Hayti.
Schr. Hannah and Elizabeth, Taylor, of Philad., arrived at the English Turn, (Mississippi) on the 17th ult. from Madeira, via St. Thomas.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.—11 o'clock, May 6th.

Arrived, Schr. Joseph Watson, Daniels, Pittslanding, 7 days, naval stores.
Schr. Enterprise, Hacket, Pitt's Landing, seven days, naval stores.
Schr. Decatur, Jackson, Folly Landing, 3 days, grain.
Schr. Gonzalez, Marple, N. York, 3 days, mize.
Schr. Three Sisters, Lilliston, Folly Landing, do. do.
Sloop Planter, Townsend, Richmond, 3 days, coal.
Sloop Fox, Berkeley, Folly Landing, 3 days, mize.

NEW YORK, May 5. Arrived, ship Hunter, Lander, 110 days from Canton, with teas, silks, nankeens, &c. American vessels left at Canton, January 12, ship Albert, Jackson, of Boston, and; Tartar, Bursley, of do. do; Citizen, Hughes, N. York; Superior, Dowdell, for do; Doctoe, Clunie, Philad.; and; Isabella, Leeds, Baltimore; George Rea, Providence, R. I. for S. America. April 13, lat. 15 N. lon. 45 W. spoke brig Monroe, 43 days from Princes Island, Africa, for Boston, all well. The ship America, D. Kossin, sailed from Canton, for this port 7 days before the Hunter.
Schr. Retriever, Potter, of Providence, R. I. from Havana, with coffee, cigars, honey, molasses, &c.
Schr. Trader, Leary, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C. with naval stores, cotton, and molasses.
Schr. Hiram, Tarr, 4 days from Philad., in ballast.
Sailed yesterday, ships Pacific, Orleans; Cotton Plant, and Clifford Wayne, Savannah; brig Native, do; Charlotte, Sands, Demerara; Superb, Barbadoes; and others—wind N. W. in the afternoon.

The U. S. brig Enterprise, went to sea at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Cleared, ships Ben Lomond, Rathay, Greenock; Corais, Porter, Savannah; Leonidas, Stevens, Savannah; Clifford Wayne, Allen, Savannah; Wm. Wallace, Wood, Savannah; Wm. Parker, Nichols, Newburyport; brig Washington, Robinson, Amsterdam; Volant, Fairfield, Boston; schr. Mercator, Allen, Philadelphia; Sloop Olive Branch, Adams, Philadelphia.

BAITMORE, May 5. Arrived, brig Algerine, Hallet, from Boston, general cargo.
Sloop Hunter, Spencer, from New Haven, produce.
Sloop Macdonough, Wilcox, from N. London, do.
Also, at quarantine, schr. Dandy, Cooper, from St. Johns, P. R. 5 days to the Cape, sugar, molasses, and cotton.

Below, ship Balloon, Smith, from Rotterdam.
Sloop Hunter, of New Haven; and about 35 sail of bay craft beating up, with a strong breeze from the north.

Cleared, brig Resident, Trippe, Rotterdam; schooner Good Return, Bliss, Gonaves; Leonidas, Mason, Port-au-Prince; Dart, Breck, W. Indies; Mary Ann, New York; Decatur, Cushing, do; Samuel Smith, Hayward, Barbadoes.

The Committee of twenty-five appointed by the Citizens assembled at Judd's hotel, on the 10th ult. to take measures to promote the completion of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, will meet at that Hotel at half past 7 o'clock this evening.

Wanted—A Good Cook.

One who understands her business and can produce good recommendations; to such a person liberal wages will be given. Apply at the sign of the Eagle, in Front street above Arch. May 6—dtf.

Volunteer Election.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members composing the Light Infantry Company of Washington Grays, attached to the 74th Regiment, P. M. that an election will be held at the house of Daniel Rubincam, south Sixth street, on Tuesday the 13th inst. and then there, between the hours of ten in the morning and six in the afternoon of said day, to elect by ballot.

One Captain,
One First Lieutenant,
One Second Lieutenant, and
One Third Lieutenant.

Daniel Sharp,
Brigade Inspector.

Brigade Inspector's Office, } if 6-10-15.
Philadelphia, May 6th, 1823.

Volunteer Election, City Philadela.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members composing the City Philadela, attached to the 1st Infantry of the line, that an election will be held at the house of A. Holman, in Chestnut street, on Thursday the 13th inst. and then there, between the hours of 10 in the morning and 6 in the afternoon of said day, elect by ballot.

One Captain,
One First Lieutenant,
One Second Lieutenant,
One Third Lieutenant.

Daniel Sharp,
Brigade Inspector.

Brigade Inspector's Office, } if 6-10-15.
Philadelphia, May 6th, 1823.

4th Regiment, P. M.

Regimental Orders.

The regiment will assemble for training on Thursday the 13th of May, at 9 o'clock, A. M. in Front street, the right on Poplar lane, displaying to the south.

The commanding officers of companies will please have their men on the ground in due time, that no delay may take place in forming the line.

The courts of appeal for the current year will be held on Monday the 9th day of June, between the hours of one and eight o'clock, P. M. and will be composed of the following officers, viz.
First battalion, Major G. M. Eyles, Captains Young and Aitch, will meet at the house of Captain Daniel Neveling, on the Franklin Road.

Second battalion, Major Justice, Captains Buttle and Burroughs, will meet at the house of Captain Wm. Graves, corner of Budd and Brown streets.

The following gentlemen will be known and respected as the regimental staff, viz

D. Neveling, Adjutant.
Doct. A. F. Banks, Surgeon.
Nathaniel Bice, Qr. Master.
Wm. Hamilton, Sergt. Major.
Musicians—Gilbert Greenwell, Drum Major. Joseph Chatham, Fife Major.

By Order of
LIEUT. COL. CHARLES J. JACK,

DANIEL NEVELING, Adjt.

N. B. The officers are particularly requested to meet at the house of Capt. W. Graves, on Tuesday evening, the 6th inst. at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested. dt 5thm

Just received, and for Sale, by
E. LITTELL.

No. 89, CHESNUT STREET.

The Oxberry Drama.

No. 58, Citizen. 59, Decatur. 60, Miser. 61, Guy Manning. 62, Cymbeline. 63, Lying Valet. may 6

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Citizens of Kensington District, and the unincorporated Northern Liberties, are requested to meet at the House of Daniel Neveling, on the Franklin Road, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, on business preparatory to the next Election. Punctual and general attendance is requested. may 5

Union Guards.

A stated meeting of the company will be held at C. Baker's, sign of General Jackson, Race near Eighth street, on Wednesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock. May 5th, 1823. DAVID DAVIS, Secretary.

CIRCUS.

Performance this evening and every evening during the week.

Mr. Hunter's Fifth Night.

Tickets admit only the night they are sold, and pass checks admit none but those to whom the door-keepers give them.
Doors open at half past 6, and performance commence at half past 7 o'clock.

The evening's entertainment will commence with the Grand Entrance, with a magnificent display of beautiful horses.

The wonderful Ponies will go through their performances.

Horsemanship by the whole troop.

A new Scotch Ballet, got up under the direction of Mr. Parker, called

THE HIGHLAND LADDIE;
Or, the Female Archer.

Horsemanship by Master Turner.

Horsemanship on two horses, by Mr. Blyth.

Still Vaulting, by the whole troop of flying phenomena—Clown, Mr. Williams.

Horsemanship by Mr. Hunter, without saddle or bridle.

To conclude with the grand Equestrian Melo Drama of

TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

The whole of the equestrian performances under the immediate direction of Mr. Blyth, late of Astley's Amphitheatre, London.

Box 50 cents—children under ten years of age admitted to the boxes at 25 cents. Pit 25 cents. Tickets to be had from 11 until 2 o'clock, and at night at the office.

During the continuance of the company in Philadelphia, Mr. Blyth proposes to teach a select number of ladies and Gentlemen the elegant art of riding and managing a horse with ease and safety. Cards of terms to be had at the Box Office, or Mr. Thomas Leaveller's Book Store, 253, Market street. may 6—dt

SEMINARY.

For Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Grammar, Geography, &c.
No. 5, Appletree alley,
Between Arch and Cherry streets, near Fourth.

The Subscriber hereby gives a respectful notice that he has removed his Seminary to the above mentioned place, where he will be happy in receiving the visits of those who may feel disposed to patronize his establishment. The situation is pleasant and commodious; and he hopes that his zealous and successful exertions to facilitate the improvements of those interested to his care, will serve as the best testimonials of gratitude for the encouragement he may receive. Satisfactory references can be given to a number of gentlemen of the first respectability, for any information that may be required respecting his qualifications as a Teacher. Terms of Tuition made known at the School Room. A course of Evening instruction will commence at a suitable season of the year.

Charles Mead,

May 6—dtf.

No. 481 Freeman's Real Estate Register.

To Builders and Others.

ON THURSDAY,
May 6th, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants Coffee House, the following described property.

Two Stables and Coach Houses in Leiper's Court, back of Arch and below Eleventh street, with the two lots of ground fronting on Filbert street below Eleventh street, on which the same are erected, the lots fronting on Filbert street, one of them 25 feet front and 103 feet deep, next to Mr. Pierpont's house, subject to a ground rent of seven dollars and a half per foot; the other adjoining, 20 feet front on Filbert street, and 136 feet to Leiper's court, of which it has the privilege, subject to a ground rent of eight dollars per foot. The two coach houses and stables, together, 37 feet front and 36 feet deep, are built on the latter lot, fronting on Leiper's Court, with 10 feet front addition, and 37 feet deep, more or less, which said 10 feet, &c. are free of any ground rent whatever. The stables, &c. are built in the most substantial manner, slate roofed and arched ceiling, the interior lower walls, &c. plastered, with top floors, &c. adapted for and easily converted into ware-houses, if desired, and cost in building upwards of \$2600, as per bills.

N. B. The above property will be found worthy the attention of owners or occupiers of houses in the neighborhood, or to builders. It will be sold perpetually in one lot to the highest bidder. A plan of the lots and improvements may be seen at the auction store, or at the Merchants' Coffee House. Further particulars will be made known at the time of sale.

may 6—dtf.

For Freight or Charter.

The schooner Only Son, G. Rowly, master, is an excellent vessel, and in perfect order, now lying at Finlham's wharf, carries about 900 barrels, and now ready to receive cargo. For terms apply on board, or to James Patton jun. No. 23, North Front st.

Soft Turpentine.

800 Barrels Wilmington State Soft Turpentine, received per said vessel, and for sale as above. may 5—dt

PHILADELPHIA ASYLUM

FOR THE Deaf & Dumb.

The Members of this Institution will hold its semi-annual meeting, on Monday next, the 12th inst. at the Asylum, Market, beyond Broad street, at three o'clock P. M. when an election for a Board of Officers, and a Committee of Subscriptions and Elections, will take place.

In conformity to the Constitution.
H. SIMPSON, Secretary.

may 1—dt12inst

Mechanics' Bank

Of the City and County of Philadelphia.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Stock of this Bank, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

may 5—dt15th JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON FRIDAY,

The 9th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the house of William Wright, in Roxborough Township.

A QUANTITY of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, bedsteads, and bedding, bureau, mahogany tables, chairs, &c. &c.

Also, 5 cows, 3 horses, 1 wagon, 2 carts, plow, harrow, geers, rye in the ground, &c. &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Wright, and to be sold by

Jacob G. Fryon, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, May 3, 1823. may 5—dt



THE ARABIAN, OR SPOTTED HORSE TAVERN.

No. 82, North Front street, Philadelphia.

OLD TRENTON STAGE OFFICE.

The Subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken that large and commodious house, No. 82, North Front street, a few doors above Arch, formerly known by the name of the

OLD TRENTON STAGE OFFICE, which he has fitted up in a neat and convenient manner for the reception of visitors. From the situation, (it being convenient to the principal Auction Stores, and also to the Steam Boats, and from the accommodations which he has provided, it cannot fail to give satisfaction to a generous public. His rooms are furnished with the best of beds, which, with his furniture, are entirely new.

His Bar is filled with the best liquors that the city can afford; they have been selected by good judges. His table will be supplied with the very best articles that can be had in the market—and the charges very moderate; and lastly, he pledges himself, that nothing on his part shall be wanting to make his visitors comfortable. He therefore hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

C. P. YARD,
From Trenton.

Philadelphia, May 6th, 1823.

N. B. He has stables sufficiently large to accommodate from 20 to 40 horses, which is attended by one of the most trusty ostlers in the state.

FOR SALE.

Or to let, on Liberal Terms.
A Country Seat, containing between 22 and 23 acres of land, 3 of which are wood land, and four fields sown in grass; situated at the corner of School House lane and Township line, about 5 1/2 miles from the city. It has a good and commodious dwelling house, an excellent well of water, an ice house filled, a coach house, barn, & choice fruit trees, and an orchard of young apple trees, with a vegetable garden. Enquire of Mr. G. B. Phillips, at his Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 1 South Third street. may 1—dtf.

To Manufacturers.

A PLANTATION AND MILL,

On a never failing stream.

Situated on Mill creek, in Mill creek hundred, in the state of Delaware, is offered for sale on advantageous terms. The place is in a fine healthy country, adjacent to thriving towns and the best roads and navigation; six miles from Wilmington, three from Newport, and one and a half from a good landing, so as to be well adapted to a manufacture of any kind, as there is water transportation by the creek and the Delaware to Philadelphia. The mill has been employed for many years as a merchant mill, having two pairs of bur stones, one of which is of five feet, turned by a water wheel of seventeen feet. The stream is never failing, and the head and fall twenty-five feet. The mill house is two stories, well built, 40 feet by 32; besides the dwelling house which is built of stone, well finished, with a good stone kitchen adjoining, and a good stone barn. There are seventy-five acres of land, ten acres of which are marsh land, twelve acres of woodland, and fifty-three are in a high state of careful cultivation. The marsh land is fenced in the best manner with cedar and chestnut posts and rails. This property is situated in an abundant and flourishing part of the country, where provisions and labour are cheap; the country is well settled for many miles round, and there are towns in its vicinity growing into prosperity. Its peculiar advantages, therefore, recommend it to any enterprising person desirous of engaging in a profitable cotton manufacture; to such an individual it offers temptations seldom met with, as may be seen by a view of the premises. Application in person or by letter to the subscriber at Mill creek, near Newport, Delaware, or to the Editors of the Columbian Observer, will receive immediate attention.

Andrew Reynolds.

April 21—mthf.

By Titon Grelaud,

No. 51, NORTH FRONT STREET.

Books, Stationary, &c.

On Wednesday evening,

An assortment of stock books, stationary, &c.

Fancy Chairs, &c.

By order of assignees.

At No. 109 Walnut street, will positively be sold, on Thursday, the 8th of May, at 11 o'clock, to close a concern.

10 sets fancy chairs, as follows—12 drawing room arm chairs, with stuffed back, seat and elbows, japanned rose wood and gold ornament; 12 do. light brown Grecian chairs adapted for cushions, 1 lounge to match, 12 satin wood fancy chairs, 12 maple wood do. 1 lounge to match, 8 sets various colours and patterns—the whole of which have been manufactured in the best manner, by Wm. Haydon, expressly for city custom.

Also, 12 looking glasses, different patterns and sizes; 4 pier tables with marble tops, 2 pair superb alabaster vases; 12 framed prints, by Sharp, Heath and Wooler; 4 mahogany lounges, &c. 1 set mahogany chairs. Also, 12 pattern chairs.

From a Private Library.

On Friday Evening.

LAW.—Plowden's Reports, folio; Precedents in Chancery, do. Croke's Reports, do. 3 vs. Pullon's Statutes, do. Jenkin's Centuries, do. Harwicke's Cases, do. Reports, do. Speelman's Glossary, Latin; Justinian, 8vo. Latin; Bacon's Abridgment, (Wilson's) 7 vs. Johnson's Reports, 10 vs. Massachusetts do. 8 vs. Smith's Laws of Pennsylvania, 5 vs. Coke on Littleton, 3 vols. Campbell's Reports, 2 vs. Comyns on Contracts, 2 vols. Dallas's Reports, 4 vs. Binney's Reports, 6 vs. Chitty's Pleadings, 3 vs. Powell on Devices, do. on Power; Raymond's Reports; Tidd's Practice, 2 vs. Sellon's Practice 2 vs. Watson on Partnership; M'Nally's Evidence; Jacob's Law Dictionary, 6 vs. Douglass's Reports, 2 vols. Bosanquet & Puller's Reports, 5 vs. Day's ed; Espinasse & Peake's Reports, 3 vs. Roberts' Digest; Powell on Contracts; Gallison's Reports; Maddock's Chancery, 2 vs. Saunders's Reports, 3 vs. Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 3 vs. Burrows's Reports, 3 vs. Vesey's Reports, 5 vs. Shepherd's Touchstone, 3 vs. Cowper's Reports, 2 vs. Cruise on Real Property, 5 vs. East's Crown Law, 2 vs.

Rare and valuable Works, in French, English, &c.—Bayle's Historical Dictionary, folio, 4 vols. Chausse's Supplement to do. 4 vs. Bayle's Miscellaneous Works, fol. 4 vs. Dictionnaire de l'Academie Francaise, do. 3 vs. Martiniere's Geographical and Historical Dictionary, 6 vs. Annales de la Monarchie Francaise; Hobbes's Works; Rye's Alcoran of Mahomet; Milton's State Paper; Virgil's Works, Folio's ed. 2 vs. Tiraboschi's Italian Literature, 4to 15 vs. Alfieri's Italian Dictionary, 2 vs. Chubb's Tracts; Dow's Hindostan; Adams on the Microscope, 2 vs. Merula's Pothomous Works, La tin; Watkin's Life of Christ; Huet's History of Com mune among the Ancients; Motte's Mechanical powers; Noble's House of Medici; Seneca's Works, Latin, 1555; Lord Bacon's Norum Organum, and Increases of the Sciences, 2 vols.

By order,
J. B. MEISLER, Adm.

dtm 19th

Volunteer Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the members composing the First Battalion of the 102d of the line, First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, that they are to meet at the house of Wm. Stewart, No. 46, North Sixth street, on Thursday next, the 9th May, and then there, between the hours of ten in the morning, and nine o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to elect by ballot.

ONE MAJOR.

DANIEL SHARP,
Brigade Inspector.

Brigade Inspector's Office, } if 5-6-7 M.
Philadelphia, May 5th, 1823.

74th Regiment, P. M.

Orders.—The regiment will assemble for training, on Monday the 13th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. in Broad street, the right on Vine, displaying to the south.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books, -11 o'clock, May 5th.

Below, -British Barque from London, three ships and two Brigs name unknown. Ship Emma Matilda, from Messina.

Arrived, Brig Philadelphia, Barries, Charleston, cotton and rice, C. Calaghan.

Schr. Mexican, Wheaton Boston, 7 days, Grants and Stone.

Schr. Endeavour, West, Norfolk, Lumber.

Schr. President, Woolton, Port-au-Prince, Coffee &c. William Lynch.

NEW YORK, May 3.-Cleared, ship Cortes, De Cost, Liverpool; ship Crisis, (Br.) Mead, Liverpool; ship Superb, Burr, Barbados; ship Solon, Johnson, Fredericksburg; ship Ellen Ann, Potter, Providence.

Ship Pacific, Davis, New Orleans, brig Hope, Lewis, Dominica; ship told Huntress, Carrie, Providence.

Ship Gen. Hand, Gatehall, of Baltimore, 35 days fr. Rochelle, with dry goods, &c.

Sloop Albert, Blanchard, 5 days from Eastport, with plaster, potatoes, fish, &c.

Sloop Hartford Packet, Frances, 3 ds fm. Hartford, Conn. with produce.

Ship Dublin Packet, Newcomb, 54 days from Dublin, with linen, coal, salt and potatoes.

Brig Industry, Spurling from Cadiz, sailed March 16th with salt.

The property of Van Auring, alluded to in the advertisement of Rioult de Mombay, was advertised.

1821-18 April, in the National Gazette, 14 in the Aurora, With the addition of hand-bills, may 5-11

PHILADELPHIA ASYLUM FOR THE Deaf & Dumb.

The Members of this Institution will hold its semi-annual meeting, on Monday next, the 12th inst. at the Asylum, Market, beyond Broad street, at three o'clock P. M. when an election for a Board of Officers, and a Committee of Subscriptions and Elections, will take place.

In conformity to the Constitution.

II. SIMPSON, Secretary.

may 1-11 12inst

MECHANICS' BANK of the city and county of Philadelphia, May 5th, 1823.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of three per cent. on the Stock of this Bank, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 15th inst.

may 5-11 15th JONA. SMITH, Cashier.

CIRCUS.

Performance this evening and every evening during the week

Mr. Hunter's Fourth Night.

Tickets admit only the night they are sold, and pass checks admit none but those to whom the door-keepers give them.

Doors open at half past 6, and performance commence at half past 7 o'clock.

First night of Timour the Tartar, and first appearance of Mrs. Tatnall, and of Mr. Darnford, in Philadelphia. The evening's entertainment to commence with the Grand Entree, with a magnificent display of beautiful horses.

The wonderful Ponies will go through their performances.

Horsemanship by the whole troop.

A new Scotch Ballet, got up under the direction of Mr. Parker, called

THE HIGHLAND LADDIE;

Or, the Feme Archer.

Horsemanship by Master Turner.

Horsemanship on two horses, by Mr. Blyth.

Still Vaulting, by the whole troop of flying phenomena - Clowns, Mr. Williams.

Horsemanship by Mr. Hunter, without saddle or bridle.

To conclude with the grand Equestrian Melo Drama of

TIMOUR THE TARTAR.

The whole of the equestrian performances under the immediate direction of Mr. Blyth, late of Astley's Amphitheatre, London.

Box 50 cents - children under ten years of age admitted to the boxes at 25 cents. *Fit 25 cents. Tickets to be had from 11 until 2 o'clock, and at night at the office.

may 5-11

Volunteer Election.

Notice is hereby given, to the members composing the First Battalion of the 102d of the line, First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, that they are to meet at the house of Wm. Stewart, No. 46, North Sixth street, on Thursday next, the 9th May, and then and there, between the hours of ten in the morning, and nine o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to elect by ballot

ONE MAJOR.

DANIEL SHARP,

Brigade Inspector's Office, } if 5-6-7 M. Philadelphia, May 5th, 1823.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed,

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON FRIDAY,

The 9th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the house of William Wright, in Roxborough Township.

A QUANTITY of household and kitchen furniture consisting of beds, bedsteads, and bedding, bureau, mahogany tables, chairs, &c. &c.

Also, 5 cows, 3 horses, 1 wagon, 2 carts, plow, harrow, geers, rye in the ground, &c. &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Wright, and to be sold by

Jacob G. Tryon, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, May 3, 1823.

may 5-3t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditionis exponas to me directed,

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,

ON WEDNESDAY,

The 14th of May inst. at half past 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee-house.

All that certain three story brick message or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the north side of Walnut street, at the distance of 238 feet

eastward from the east side of Eleventh street, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front, on the said Walnut street, twenty feet, and in length or depth one hundred and seven feet six inches, to Juniper alley; bounded westward by ground of Smith's heirs, formerly of J. W. Morris; northward by Juniper alley; eastward by a message and ground now or late of Thomas Morrison, and on the south by Walnut street aforesaid; subject to a yearly rent charge of 40 dollars.

Also,

All that lot or piece of ground

with three frame tenements thereon erected, situate on the south side of Washington street in the village of Hamilton, in Cockeys Township and county of Philadelphia, containing in front on the said Washington street about one hundred feet more or less, in length or depth about two hundred and fourteen feet more or less to a forty feet wide street called Brown's street, and bounded on the west by ground of Christian Wildberger; on the south by the said Brown street, on the east by ground of W. Folk, and on the north by Washington street aforesaid.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Timothy Curran, and to be sold by

Jacob G. Tryon, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Philadelphia, May 3, 1822.

may 5-3t

For Freight or Charter,

The schooner Only Son, G. Bonny, master, is an excellent vessel, and in perfect order, now laying at Flintham's wharf, carries about 900 barrels, and now ready to receive cargo. For terms apply on board, or to James Patton jun. No. 23, North Front st.

Soft Turpentine.

600 Barrels Wilmington Size Soft Turpentine, received per said vessel, and for sale as above. may 5-10t

No. 479, Freeman's Real Estate Register.

Superb Mansion at Camden.

ON THUR DAY EVENING,

The 12th May, at half past 7 o'clock, will be sold, at the Merchants' Coffee House, the following described valuable Real Estate:

All that lot of ground, and

the buildings thereon erected, which consist of an elegant Mansion House, built of stone, in the most substantial manner, rough cast with pebble dashing. The main building is thirty-two feet front on Cooper street, and forty-four on Queen street, with well finished back buildings, 10 feet in width, by 35 feet in length, making the whole depth of the building on Queen street, eighty feet. The whole are finished in a most complete and elegant manner, and are built of the best materials, with mahogany and curled maple folding doors between the front and back parlours, in which there are fashionable and marble chimney pieces. The dwelling house contains 13 rooms, two of which are kitchens, two entries and stair cases. The cellars are dry, and divided into seven apartments, part of which are floored, and one of them is fitted up as a kitchen, with pantries and other conveniences.

There are also on the lot - an excellent stone stable and carriage house, a pump of good water at the kitchen door. The lot on which the above buildings are erected, is 80 feet on Cooper, and 120 on Queen street, and contains an excellent garden, well stocked with vegetables, fruit trees &c. The whole is surrounded by trees, and will form a handsome residence for a genteel family, or it may with great convenience and at a small expense be made to accommodate two families. It will make a delightful lodging house, of which the place is much in want. The whole was built in 1812, and no expense was spared to make every thing complete. The property can be viewed at any time - and is shown by the gentleman now residing on it, and possession had within ten days from day of sale.

Also, a water lot, on the river Delaware, on the north of Wessel's Ferry, known by the name of Reeve's Ferry, which it fronts, is 160 feet on King street, and extends 300 feet into the river Delaware - to low water mark; is by far the best situation in Camden for a ferry. Titles are indisputable, and the property will be sold clear of incumbrance. Apply to

Richard Milne,

No. 9, South Front street.

T. B. Freeman & Son,

Auctioneers.

May 5-dts.

Democratic Meeting.

The Democratic Citizens of Kensington District, and the unincorporated Northern Liberties, are requested to meet at the House of Daniel Neill, on the Frankford Road, on Thursday evening next, at 7 o'clock, on business preparatory to the next Election. Punctual and general attendance is requested. may 5

Union Guards.

A stated meeting of the company will be held at C. Baker's, sign of General Jackson Race near Eighth street, on Wednesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock, May 5th, 1823. DAVID DAVIS, Secretary.

79th Regiment, P. M.

The Officers of the 79th Regiment, 2d Brigade, P. M. are requested to attend a meeting on Wednesday evening May 7th, at Thomas Snyder's Inn corner of Brown and Third streets, at 5 o'clock. Punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be laid before them. may 5

WM. VANSTAVOREN, Adj.

74th Regiment, P. M.

Orders. The regiment will assemble for training, on Monday the 19th inst. at 9 o'clock. A. M. in Broad street, the right on Vine, displaying to the south. The Courts of Appeal will sit on Monday the 9th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M. For the first battalion, at the sign of the Buck, North Second, above Race street, and for the second battalion at the Cross Keys, S. W. corner of Ninth and Race streets. Persons claiming exemption from military duty, by reason of infirmity or disability, will be required to produce to the Court of Appeal a certificate from the regimental surgeon. Dr. De Bree, approved and countersigned by the colonel. The music of the regiment will discontinue the annoying and unnecessary practice of beating the "reville" before the quarters of officers, as it is only proper, when in camp or garrison.

By order,

M. HOMERISLER, Adj.

FOR SALE.

Or to let, on Liberal Terms.

A Country Seat, containing between

22 and 23 acres of land, 3 of which are wood land, and four fields sown in grass; situated at the corner of School House lane and Township line, about 3 1/2 miles from the city. It has a good and commodious dwelling house, an excellent well of water, an ice house filled, a coach house, barn & choice fruit trees, and an orchard of young apple trees with a vegetable garden. Enquire of Mr. G. B. Phillippe, at his Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 1, South Third street. may 1-10t

COME TO HEAD QUARTERS

At No. 1, SOUTH THIRD STREET,

TO BUY YOUR TICKETS.

G. B. PHILLIPPE

Has the pleasure to inform the public, that the sixth class UNION CANAL LOTTERY, new series, will positively be drawn on the 10th of July, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. If the purity of the drawing - the punctual payment of prizes - and the promptness of Interest and Navigation, be objects worthy of public attention, then let the votaries of Fortune repair to G. B. Phillippe, where they will reap abundant harvests.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

SIXTH CLASS, -NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the tenth of July next.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$8000 is \$8000

1 do. 4000 is 4000

1 do. 2336 is 2336

1 do. 2000 is 2000

2 do. 1000 is 2000

4 do. 500 is 2000

10 do. 200 is 2000

36 do. 100 is 3600

72 do. 50 is 3600

432 do. 12 is 5184

3780 do. 6 is 22680

4340 Prizes. \$37400

7 40 Blanks.

11480 Tickets at six dollars each.

Tickets \$6, halves 3, quarters 1 1/2, eighths 75 cents, sixteenths 37 1/2 cents.

All prizes paid at sight, at

G. B. PHILLIPPE'S

Union Canal Lottery and Exchange Office,

No. 1, South Third street.

Where most Foreign Bank Notes are bought upon the best terms, and orders, post paid, will meet with strict attention.

Clubs dealt with on the most favourable terms. may 2

Militia Muster--Orders.

THE enrolled inhabitants, residing within the bounds of the First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, are hereby notified, that they are by law required to meet for the purpose of training and exercising in Companies, on the FIRST MONDAY in the month of May next, at such place, and such hour of the day, as the commanding officers of their respective companies shall direct - and in Regiments as follows:-

The 9th regiment, commanded by Col. Samuel Ladd, on Monday the 12th day of May next.

The 19th Regiment, commanded by Col. Charles S. Cox, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May next.

The 72d regiment commanded by Col. John Nonnater, on Friday the 16th day of May next.

The 74th regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas P. McMahon, on Monday the 19th day of May next.

The 81st regiment commanded by Col. Joseph Strahan on Wednesday, the 21st day of May next.

The 96th regiment, commanded by Col. Anthony Simmons, on Friday the 23rd day of May next.

The 102d regiment, commanded by Col. Robert Patterson, on Monday the 26th day of May next.

The 104th regiment, commanded by Col. Peter A. Browne, on Wednesday the 28th day of May next.

The Battalion of Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Col. Andrew M. Prevost, on Friday the 30th day of May next.

The field officers of the several regiments, will give notice of the place of meeting of their respective regiments.

The law provides, that the Captain or commanding officer of each company of Militia, shall between the first of April, and the first Monday of May next, enrol, or cause to be enrolled, every person subject to militia duty, within the bounds of his company, by entering the name, age, and place of residence, of every such person, in a book to be procured for that purpose, and shall, on or before the day of Regimental or Battalion training, deliver, or cause to be delivered, to the proper Brigade Inspector, a copy of the roll of his company, under oath or affirmation.

The following are the bounds of the several regiments, in the First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia:

The 9th regiment, commanded by Col. Samuel Ladd, beginning from the west side of Second street, to the east side of Fifth street and from the north side of Spruce, to the south side of Chesnut from the west side of Sixth street, east side of Schuylkill river, and from the north side of Walnut, to the south side of Chesnut, from the west side of Ninth street to the river Schuylkill, and from the north side of Spruce to the south side of Chesnut.

The 19th regiment, commanded by Charles S. Cox, beginning at the S. E. corner of Delaware Second and Chesnut streets, and extending along the east side of said Second to Spruce street, thence along the north side of Spruce street, to the river Delaware, thence along the west side of said river to Chesnut street, to the place of beginning - Then beginning at the N. W. corner of said Second, east side of Schuylkill river, and extending along the north side of Chesnut to the river Schuylkill, thence along the east side of the said river Schuylkill, to High street, along the south side of High street to the said Second street, thence along the west side of said Second street to the last place of beginning.

The 72d regiment commanded by Col. John Nonnater, beginning at the river Delaware, and extending between Chesnut and Market, to the east side of Second street, and from the west side of Second street, between Market and Arch to the river Schuylkill.

The 74th regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas P. McMahon, beginning at the river Delaware and extending up the north side of Arch street to Second, on the east side of Second to the north side of Race, along the north side of Race street to the river Schuylkill, along the east side of said river to Vine street, along the south side of Vine street to the river Delaware, down the said river to Arch street, the place of beginning.

The 81st regiment, commanded by Col. Joseph Strahan, beginning at the river Delaware, and extending to Schuylkill from Spruce street to Second street, and including from Fifth to Ninth, and Spruce to Walnut street, inclusive.

The 96th regiment, commanded by Col. Anthony Simmons, beginning at the east side of Second, and between Arch and Market streets, lying east of Second street, thence from the west side of Second, between Mulberry, and Sansandra, to the river Schuylkill.

Daniel Sharp,

Brigade Inspector, M. B. Var. D. P. M.

Brigade Inspector's Office, April 4th, 1823

April 7 - may 5 17 24inst.

A. I. SUWMANSKI

DENTIST,

No. 3, SANSON STREET - PHILADELPHIA.

april 29-10t

Southwark Fire Company.

A stated meeting of the company will be held on Monday evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock, at the usual place.

Wm. S. Crans, sec'y.

By Thomas Passmore & Co.

AUCTIONEERS.

No. 32, South Front Street.

Books, Stationary, &c.

The regular sale of books, in future, will be on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

Hardware, Fancy Goods, &c.

EVERY EVENING.

Such as table and desert knives and forks, carving knives and forks with and without guards; cast steel saws, butchers and cooks knives; pen, pocket and two blade knives; pruning knives; 4, 6 and 8 piece sportsmen's knives; razors and scissors on cards; gilt vest and coat buttons; do. do. buttons; black and drab suspender buttons; shirt buttons; black and white glass buttons; button moulds, vest and coat, 1, 4 and 6 stand steel watch chains; gilt watch keys and seals; brass and white metal thimbles; tin'd iron table spoons; cast steel and blades; steel and velvet purses; ladies' reticules; necklaces; toy watches; cut glass beads; do. garnets; cast steel hand and mill saw files; blacksmith files, assorted sizes; shoe blacking; ink powder; boxes of jewellery; pocket looking glasses; dominoes; burning glasses; pocket books; bonnet veils; slates and pencils; combs; Spanish and half do. segars; tooth brushes 4, 6, 8 and 10 inch round belts; No. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 flat; set buckles; inflecto; steel heads and throats; scythes & scythe stones; patent balances; long and short waxes; bodices with wrought plated hite plated strings and bits; butt hinges and screws; trace chains; anvils; wagon boxes; shovels and spades; shovels and tongs; quilts; steel yards; iron wire, fiddles, common knobs, do. handles, gun locks, common and roller, pins in packs, &c.

Watches.

Composition, gilt, silver & gold watches, gold breast pins and watch chains.

By Titon Grelaud,

No. 51, NORTH FRONT STREET.

Burk's Virginia.

On Monday evening, to close a concern,

12 copies of the History of Virginia, 4 vols. by Burk, Jones, and Girardin.

Dobson's Encyclopedia.

Also, 1 copy of Dobson's Encyclopedia Britannica, 2 vols. calf gilt.

Law Books folded.

ON MONDAY EVENING.

5 copies Foulknap on Equity, last ed. 2 vs; 5 do. Johnson's Digest; 3 M Nally's Evidence; 15 Phillips' Evidence, 2 vs; 3 Conly's Marshall on Insurance, 2 vs; 20 Cooper's Equity Pleadings; 10 Schaele & Lefroy's Reports, 2 vs; 10 Solon's Practice, 2 vs; 20 Becerra on Crimes.

Also, 10 Smith's 4to. Bibles, bound, No. 2; 20 United States and Great Britain.

Fancy Chairs, &c.

By order of assignees,

At No. 109 Walnut street, will positively be sold, on Tuesday.

At 11 o'clock, to close a concern,

19 sets fancy chairs.

No. 471 Freeman's Real Estate Register.

South Sixth street Property.

ON MONDAY EVENING,

The 5th of May, at half past 7 o'clock, will be sold at public vendue, at the Merchants' Coffee House, the following described valuable Real Estate.

An eligible residence for a Professional gentleman. All that three story brick message or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the west side of Delaware Sixth st. between Walnut and George street, No. 68, at present occupied by Thomas Sergeant, Esq. containing in front on 5th street 16 feet, and in depth to Swanwick street one hundred and thirty feet; on the said Swanwick street front is erected a neat two story brick building which can be used either as an office or dwelling house. The whole is insured, subject to a rent charge of \$92 p. annum. The situation directly opposite to the State House Yard, one of the finest in the city, and its vicinity to the Court House and public buildings, renders it peculiarly advantageous to gentlemen of the profession.

The houses are built of the best materials, are well finished and are in excellent repair; the Schuylkill water is introduced into the yard. - Three thousand dollars of the purchase money may remain on the premises.

T. B. Freeman & Son, Auc'rs.

april 22-dts

No. 473 Freeman's Real Estate Register.

ON MONDAY EVENING.

The 5th May, at half past 7 o'clock, will be sold at the Merchants' Coffee House,

The one undivided third part

of the following described premises, viz:

A certain brick message or tenement and lot of land, situate in the District of southwark, containing in breadth on Water street and Penn street, nineteen feet eleven inches or thereabouts, and in depth East and West from Water street to Penn street aforesaid, ninety feet or thereabouts bounded by ground now or late of Margaret Nicholas, on the South, by ground now or late of John Lardner, on the North, by Penn street on the West, and by Water street on the East.

T. B. FREEMAN & SON,

Auctioneers.

april 25-dts.

No. 474, Freeman's Real Estate Register.

N. SECOND STREET PROPERTY.

On Monday Evening,

May 5th, will be sold at the Merchants' Coffee House, at half past 7 o'clock,

A two-story Brick Message or

Tenement and Lot of Ground, situate on the east side of Delaware Second street

continued, between Otter street and the Germantown road in the Northern Liberties, containing in front on Second street twenty feet, and in length or depth one hundred feet. It is now occupied as a store and tavern and rents for 120 dollars. The house is well built, with good dry arch cellars, pump in the yard, with fruit trees planted and inclosed with a good fence.